

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1853.

Charleston Enterprise.

If Georgia be the Empire State of the South, Charleston is the Boston of that section. She has recently completed her arrangements for a railroad to Cincinnati upon a line of survey only 631 miles in length. She will also connect with Louisville by a line of 600 miles. The shortest Baltimore line from Cincinnati is, we believe, 630 miles. Charleston will thus attract a large proportion of the provisions and manufactures of the Ohio valley, and in the next war we shall have regiments of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana volunteers coming down to defend the outlet of their trade at Charleston, as their fathers did at New Orleans; and when abolitionists come to set free the negroes who wear the goods, eat the bacon, and work the mules of the Northwest, the volunteers will rise up and aid in their expulsion, upon the plainest and most inevitable reason—because it will be their interest to do so.

We note, moreover, that a plan is on foot to make a railroad coastwise from Charleston to Savannah, and the latter City will place herself directly in the line of communication with the Gulf and the Pacific by a railroad to Pensacola. Charleston has thus secured access to the Gulf—the central Mississippi at Memphis and the great meat-house and meat-tub of the Union—the Ohio valley. We have observed, moreover, that a contract has been made for the manufacture in Charleston of all the rolling-stock of the New Orleans and Opelousas railroad. There are other evidences of industrial prosperity which account in our mind for the profound quiet of South Carolina, and convince us that she is organizing a practical power that will rely upon itself for protection, and that she will no longer be as thin-skinned and sensitive as those who do not prosper in the world are in their relations with those who do.

Every friend of the Union has been delighted with the restoration of calm in the Southern States, and the abatement of that bitterness with which some of them regarded the exercise of an indispensable authority by the Federal Government. We have always thought that these political prejudices were engendered by an acute apprehension of oppression on the part of those who lead public opinion, operating upon a stagnant and unprofitable condition of popular industry in the older Southern States. It was from these causes that the decline in commerce in the Southern cities was attributed to the tariff, and the reduction in the value of lands, or the relative diminution of their population, was charged as the insidious results of a system of government which fostered one section and depressed another. The experience, however, of the last few years past has taught the South that the true cause of the growing inequality of the sections consisted in the adoption by the one of all those institutions and improvements which attract population, and the positive opposition of the other to every system of industrial development.

The statements of the South persisted in the theory of Plato, that agriculture was the only desirable interest. Their arguments against protection were often carried to a prejudice against the manufacturing interest itself. They carried their prejudices against sections so far as to discourage immigration, especially of the Yankees. They relied upon remedies wholly political. The balance of power was to be preserved by the admission of an equal number of new States upon the fallacious theory that equality in the Senate constituted an equal participation in the power of the Government. Experience has, however, convinced the South that the constitutional rule of power is not territory, nor past services, but people, and that people can be only attracted or retained by offering them industrial and social inducements. The conviction of this great truth has spread over the South from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Everywhere the rich and cheap lands, the coal beds and water-power are thrown open; every facility is afforded to the ingress of foreign population and the investment of capital; harbors are deepened, channels opened, and every preparation made for the commercial accommodation of the interior products.

The consequences of this change of system is already apparent in the growth of southern cities, the enhanced value of lands and slaves, and in the success of their manufacturing experiments. This universal prosperity has produced content. The Government is no longer looked on as the sole cause of sectional inequality; its advantages have been proven to belong to those who acquire the elements of wealth and population. Schools and canals founded the power of New York, and she has now the collection of seventy-five per cent. of the national revenue, and an electoral vote equal perhaps to the joint vote of both the Carolinas and Virginia.

The growth of positive power in the Southern States has not only promoted the permanence of the Union by rendering sectional oppression impossible, but it has engendered another influence of the utmost importance. The system of physical development has been carried out to a great extent with the aid of northern capital. We would be glad if the author of the money articles in the *Herald*, *Times*, or *Tribune* would state approximately the amount of money invested by the capitalists, iron-masters, and machinists of the Northern States in the State and corporate securities of the South—in coal mines, iron mines, and steam lines; it would show an aggregate we are satisfied that will be found to constitute an immense debt, and it is but preparatory to the incalculable investments which will follow the completed system. This result has already given the Southern States the hostage of human interest for the permanence of their institutions, and every day its influence in disabusing northern and southern minds of sectional prejudices will become more apparent. And this has been done with the object of so uniting the interests of this great national family as that it is

neither to their advantage to quarrel nor divide. It is the triumph of the American over the Achaean system. The one a league of temporary convenience, where the whole confederacy might be taken to pieces in a moment like a piece of artillery; the other so bolted and riveted together that the whole fabric must be employed together or not at all.

The Newspaper.

No reader of the papers of the day can truly assert that there is nothing in them. There may be no news, no political controversies, no Congressional proceedings, no Mexican war, no great epidemic, no church divisions, with their attendant quarrels—no subject of prevailing interest of any sort; yet the papers are filled with items by mail, and telegraphic news reporters are industrious, correspondents are inventive, and editors who do not despise the day of small things well know the advantage of magnifying events.

We indeed doubt that the most rapid succession of important incidents could impart to the greater number of the papers we receive a higher degree of interest than they possess. Intelligence, talent, and diligent labor are evinced in their every column; trite topics are presented in a new light; the affairs of social life seem to prove as important and interesting to the human family as the more abstruse topics of national legislation; and sketches of the campaigns at the summer resorts are almost as vivid as the descriptions of great military movements and their dangers by flood and field.

We have before us a daily paper, and have examined for the purpose of analyzing the ingredients of entertainment which it affords the public, yet it contains scarcely a single item of the legitimate elements of a newspaper in the glorious days of political or commercial excitement. Its interest is occasioned solely by the tact and assiduity of its writers and compilers, the improvements in whose professional skill have kept full, even pace with those made in the printing press itself.

The Americans, who enjoy at so small a cost such unfailing sources of entertainment and instruction, are under great obligations to the industry and skill which prepares the newspaper.

The report of yesterday's proceedings in the case of the United States vs. James W. Schauberg will be found on the outside of this paper.

Mr. Fillmore.

Of ex President FILLMORE, a correspondent of the *Boston Courier*, dating from Buffalo, says: "While at the Falls I visited Buffalo, and did myself the honor of calling upon the great statesman of Buffalo, MILLARD FILLMORE. It was pleasant to look upon the plain, white two-story house, with green blinds, and a little yard in front, in which MILLARD FILLMORE resides. It spoke proudly of the man, and of the institutions which formed the man. Calm, dignified and gentlemanly, Mr. FILLMORE, as the citizen of Buffalo, is no less respected than was Mr. FILLMORE as the President of the United States. Whatever views may be entertained in regard to the policy of his administration, the integrity of his private character has ever been beyond even the suspicions of his bitterest political enemies. The loss of the companion of his early struggles and subsequent prosperity, has thrown a shadow upon his countenance. May it soon pass from his horizon, and the unclouded sun shine as bright as before."

THE PICTORIAL PAPERS are on hand again. The *Illustrated News* has several Crystal Palace views which will attract attention at the present time. By the way, "The Bird Family" in a late number of the *News* was a most beautiful artistic design, and worthy of record in a pictorial journal. All the pictorials, including the "Yankee Nations," a humorous budget, are on sale at BUCKINGHAM'S, under the National Hotel.

"Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine" is the title of a monthly published at Philadelphia, edited by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and Charles J. Peterson, and the twenty-fourth volume of which has lately commenced. It may be found at JOE SULLINGTON'S, corner of 4½ street and Pennsylvania avenue, in this city.

WILD OATS SOWN ABROAD, OR ON AND OFF SOUNDINGS, is the title of a duodecimo from the press of T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, and for sale by JOE SULLINGTON, in this city.

THE LATE SUICIDE OF MR. F. C. GRAY.—The *New York Tribune* gives the following additional particulars in relation to this singular and terrible catastrophe:

"He had no domestic difficulties; he almost worshipped his wife; he always spoke of her as 'an angel of purity,' but said also 'she had one thing he had not, and that was religion, which he most sincerely desired.' His wife and her whole family loved him as truly and dearly as their blood relations."

"His friends think the depression of spirits was caused by his inactive life, (having been used to excessive and continued excitement in California,) together with a feeling in regard to his future state."

"He made a will some time since in which he left the whole of his property to his wife, and named her as the principal executor—but the last and corrected copy of the will was not signed."

"Mrs. Gray arrived from Washington on Friday evening, having started from there post-haste when she heard her husband was no more."

"If Mr. Gray really did commit suicide, the only cause that can be assigned by his friends was temporary insanity, caused by the facts stated above, but they cling to the opinion that his death was accidental."

THE DISASTER OF THE EMPIRE.—The verdict of the jury of investigation into the cause of the collision and explosion of the steamboat *Empire of Troy*, has just been rendered at Poughkeepsie. It attaches much blame to the parties on board the sloop; indicates that there was possibly a want of due vigilance on the part of the pilot of the steamboat; but relieves both the officers of the sloop and steamboat from the imputation of ill-will or design.

Mr. WALSH, in a recent letter to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, ridicules a statement (originally made, we believe, in a letter which appeared in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*) about Marshal St. Arnaud having assassinated an officer in presence of the Emperor.

Judge BRONSON, collector of customs at New York, is quite ill at his residence at New Rochelle, in Westchester county. His disease is dysentery. Charles O'Connor, esq., United States district attorney at New York, is also very ill with the same disease, at his house at Fort Washington.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1853.

It was announced some days ago that the Attorney General of the United States had made a decision relative to the construction of the law granting extra-pay to officers and seamen engaged in the naval service of the United States on the coast of California and Mexico, in the Pacific ocean, during the war with Mexico; but I have seen no statement yet as to what that decision was. The "Pacific station" is a very general term. The "Pacific station" is known to our navy as the Pacific ocean from Cape Horn north, and extending west to the cruising ground of the East India squadron. It would be difficult to tell exactly where, or when, a vessel on the Pacific station came upon the "coast of California or Mexico," if the law granting extra pay were to be literally construed. The late administration, in executing the law of '52 granting extra pay to sailors of the navy who were faithful to their flag during the early gold excitement in California, construed it so as to give the extra pay to all seamen of the navy on the "Pacific station" during that period. The law of '53, (Senator Gwin's,) the construction of which has just been subject of dispute, granted the extra pay in precisely the same terms with the law of the year previous. The Administration proceeded to execute it, therefore, according to the construction adopted in the first instance. After the partial execution of the law, doubt was raised, and the Attorney General was called upon for an opinion as to the validity of the construction on which the law was being executed, and further payments were suspended meantime.

Mr. Cushing, without examining into the propriety of the original construction allowed by Mr. Fillmore's administration, is of opinion that Congress must be supposed to have known how the law of '52 was construed; and in using—in the law of '53—the precise words which in the law of '52 had been held to give extra pay to all officers and seamen on the Pacific station, must have designed the later law to be just as broad in its operation. It will be seen, then, that Senator Gwin's law of last session gives the extra pay to every officer and sailor of our navy who served anywhere on the Pacific station during the war with Mexico. The Attorney gave this decision the more readily because the law had been partially executed before the point was brought to his attention, and justice demanded, no less than sound policy, that there should be no discrimination made to the disadvantage of those whose similar claims had not yet been acted upon.

The law, thus construed, will distribute not less, and probably more, than \$2,000,000 among our hardy tars. I confess I disagree with those who regret this result, or who suppose Congress (or that portion of it who gave the question any attention whatever) did not expect to vote away so large a sum of money when Mr. Gwin's proposition was carried.

The Navy Department has received a letter from Commodore Perry, (in command of the East India squadron,) dated Macao, 27th April. We have had later dates than this from China, of course; by the overland mail; nevertheless the Commodore's exposition of affairs is interesting because we know its reliability. The Commodore writes that every thing was quiet at Canton, although the progress of the insurgents had created some uneasiness. No mention is made of any interference by Hon. Humphrey Marshall up to that time in the internal affairs of China either in favor of the revolutionists or imperialists. The steamer *Suzukenna* (designed for the flag-ship of the squadron) had gone up to Shanghai, on requisition of Mr. Marshall, which fact had caused Commodore Perry not a little embarrassment. It was his intention to sail within a day or two for Shanghai, and from thence to Japan.

The Commodore does not anticipate the accomplishment of any thing definite on his first visit to Japan, further than to make such demonstrations and observations as will enable him to learn the disposition of the Japanese with respect to the object of his mission. Contrary to expectation, no information on this point is to be had in China.

The squadron will probably return to Macao about the month of October next and repeat its visit to Japan next spring. In the meantime the vessels of the squadron will be usefully employed, as far as possible, in making explorations and surveys with a view of establishing depots and ports of supply for vessels traversing the route between California and China, which is already much travelled.

It is expected that fleet surgeon Edmund L. Du Barry will return home from the East India squadron at an early day.

The steamer *Princeton* will probably be allowed to try that "bunt" with a shoal of mackerel, and see which is strongest. Chief Engineer Martin reports from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, that she can probably be ready for sea within a week. She will accordingly go to the fishing grounds; and if her tea-kettles don't behave any better than on her last run, they will be immediately taken out, and a pair of boilers substituted.

Attorney General Cushing recently decided an other question, referred to him by the Navy Department, of some practical interest. It frequently happens that assistant surgeons and midshipmen are absent on duty when the examinations of the classes to which they respectively belong are made. The candidates for promotion thus absent are subsequently examined, and, if passed, the question arises, "From what does their rank take date; and when does the increased pay attached to their increased rank commence?" Mr. Cushing decides that, as Congress has passed laws recognizing constructive rank, it is legal, proper, and just that the rank of the candidates in the cases named should date from the prescribed date of examination of the classes to which they belong; and that as Congress has passed no law providing constructive pay, but has forbidden pay except for services actually performed, the increased pay of the increased rank can only commence at the time when the commission was issued.

Secretary Guthrie has before him for consideration at this time an interesting, and important question arising under the tariff of 1846. About \$250,000 worth of "concentrated molasses" imported into New Orleans from Matanzas, by Belcher & Co., sugar refiners, has been seized at the New Orleans custom-house, having been imported as molasses, and paid duty as molasses, whereas in fact it is almost entirely granulated sugar—requiring but a single additional boiling to be freed from all liquid substance. The collector at New Orleans claims brown sugar duty upon the article, which the importers resist. I am inclined to think the Secretary of the Treasury will decide that, as far as the greater per cent. of the material is granulated sugar, it must pay brown sugar duty; but that, as the question is a new one, and must be considered as having been not altogether free from doubt, the molasses will be released to the importers on payment of the duty exacted,

and not confiscated as contraband. It will be seen that the question has a direct bearing upon manufacture of refined sugar, which has been made to compete successfully with the brown, through the introduction of this "raw," or unrefined material, at the molasses rate of duty.

ZEKE.

THE TRAGEDY AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The third man, who was clinging to a rock at the date of a telegraphic despatch in our yesterday's issue, finally relinquished his hold, was dashed over the American Fall, and perished like the two others. His life would have been saved had the persons on shore possessed a life-boat, all other boats that were sent out for his relief having swamped in the rapids.

IRA B. EDDY, a banker of Chicago, having been examined by the county court at Hartford, Connecticut, was on the 19th instant dismissed as sane. It was admitted, however, that he had been a believer in spirit rappings.

THE HON. NEIL S. BROWN, late Minister of the United States in Russia, is announced as a passenger by the steamer *Franklin*, which arrived at New York on Tuesday.

The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* contradicts the report that the *Buffalo Republic* has received a thousand dollar advertisement since it was read out of church by the Union.

HON. DANIEL JENIFER, of Charles county, announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the sixth district.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from Cape Town to the 30th of May have been received at Boston by the barque *Ocean Wave* The *Boston Journal* says:

"There is no news of importance. The war having ended, the manner of disposing of the subdued Kaffirs is being discussed. General Cathcart stated in reply to the inhabitants of Winterburg, that he should provide for the future residence of all Kaffirs beyond the boundary of the colony proper. He intends to carry out this plan, even to the extent of removing persons who remained friendly, whom he states that he will sufficiently compensate for the necessity of such a change. The inhabitants of Winterburg desired him to remove the Fingoes also, who had remained loyal, and to throw their lands open to settlers; but to this inhuman and impolitic proposition the general replied that he should take care to locate them within the colony, providing for a definite registry of their titles, and securing them from trespass.

From its files by the same barque the *Traveler* culls the following:

"The country was beginning to recover from the effects of the two years' war, and wool and other products were going forward to England in large quantities. On the celebration of the anniversary of the Queen's birthday at Cape Town three thousand school children paraded the streets. The Cape Town papers say that while in England and Wales the ratio of children educated is one in eight and a half; in Cape Town it is one in six. "The alleged gold discoveries in Natal had turned out to be a mistake."

A SLAVE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON'S.—It is not generally known to our readers that there is a living near Cookstown a slave of General Washington's. He is 124 years of age, and can walk six miles in a day. He is so old that his fingers and toes are nearly all white. He belonged to Washington when he owned what is known as Washington's Bottom, on which Perryopolis now stands. The estate of Colonel Cook was still in bond for his living. He is to be taken to the World's Fair for exhibition, if arrangements can be made. It is well known that Barnum made his first "pile of money" by exhibiting a slave which he said belonged to Washington; but it was all a humbug. For this man being a slave of Washington's the record of the transfer from Washington to Colonel Sleeve will prove. It is worth a trip to see him at his home. He has used tobacco and whiskey all his life.

[Monongahela Republican.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that Aaron Allison, conductor on a wood train on the Ogdensburg railroad, was killed at Chazy station on Monday of this week, by being run over by the train. He was standing on a platform car, near the end of the train, engaged in arranging the cars. As he gave the signal to "brake up," the brakes were applied so suddenly as to pitch him off the end of the train, and he fell between the wheels of the engine, and was run over and killed. The train was composed of six or eight cars, which had just been detached, passed over him in such a manner as to sever his arms and legs from his body, and he died almost instantly. He was a brother of Mr. William Allison, conductor on the passenger train.—*Frontier (Malone) Palladium*.

FLORIDA.—Judge Baltzell is announced by the journals of that State as a candidate for the office of chief justice of the supreme court. Hon. William A. Forward is announced by the Jacksonville *News* as a candidate for judge of the circuit court of the eastern circuit, which office is now held by him. General Charles H. Dupont, of Quincy, Florida, and Colonel Byrd M. Pearson, of Jacksonville, are announced by the journals of the latter city as candidates for the offices of associate justices of the supreme court of the State.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Earl Whitford, a highly-esteemed citizen of this county, was killed last evening by accidentally falling from a shed. Mr. Whitford was a native of Saratoga county, New York, aged about sixty-seven years. He had resided about four miles south of this city since 1849. [Indianapolis Sentinel, 15th.]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The number of visitors on Saturday was about eight thousand, exclusive of exhibitors; about five thousand tickets were sold, and two thousand dollars received at the doors. The Board of Directors have it in contemplation, it is said, to issue five dollar season tickets, to run sixty days, and to extend to the ten dollar ticket the right of admitting a lady with the gentleman owning it. Such an arrangement would increase the number of visitors.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

CATTLE FOR THE EAST.—The receipts of cattle at this port have recently been very large. On Wednesday night the freight-train on the Central road consisted of thirty-one cars laden with cattle. On Thursday twenty-two cars, and on Friday twenty-six cars went down similarly freighted. A large number have also passed during the same time over the Buffalo and New York City road. [Buffalo Commercial, 16th.]

REV. DR. IVES.—The *Freeman's Journal* contradicts the statement that Dr. Ives, late Bishop of North Carolina, was about to be ordained a priest in the Catholic Church, and that to this end the Pope had informed him that he must separate from his wife.—*Union*.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—The Bangor *Whig* states that fires are beginning to rage in that region of the State. Unless rain shall come speedily, it is probable that there will be great destruction of timber.

PENITENTIARY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The case of Walter L. Stevens against Samuel Slade was tried in the circuit court this week. It was an action of damages for an alleged assault. The defendant, a teacher in the public schools, having indicted a corporal punishment upon the plaintiff. The verdict was in favor of the defendant, the court having ruled that a teacher may correct a child when the government of a school requires it. [Buffalo Com. Adv., Saturday.]

STEALING TIMBER.—Something like forty bills of indictment have been found by the grand jury of the United States circuit court in Michigan, against parties engaged in depriving upon the government timber lands.

Gold-bearing quartz has been found at Manchester, near Pittsburgh. It is well at Manchester to be taken to a pocket full of rocks.

Captain Barker, of the schooner *Empire*, on a recent voyage from Danzig, Ga., to Boston, lost by sickness his mate, two sailors, his cook, and a boy, all of whom he had on board, although he had been sick himself, he alone navigated his schooner for six days, when he fortunately reached his destined port.

The rains have destroyed the salt at Turks Island, and but little will be made this year.

"Should I stay away any evening, that would be the time when the lion is to bite Mr. Van Amburg's head off." So said a venerable lover of rare sights. How many fear to stay away from the New York Hippodrome lest he should fail to see a lady meet her death?

A hotel to cost \$150,000 is to be built at Savannah.

The first passenger train of cars between Montreal and Portland passed over the road yesterday.

A new police officer at Norfolk was badly sold the other night. In the scene where the clown bets the ring-master a bottle of wine that he can pick a person from the audience that can ride around the ring tied up in a sack, the officer seized upon the drunken man that always offers his services, and actually dragged him from the circus amid the shouts and whoops of a crowded audience.

Eugene Sue cannot obtain permission to return to France. He is theoretically too republican, and practically the most contemptible of would-be aristocrats.

Ill health has caused Lieutenant Colonel Boone, of the 2d dragoons, United States army, to resign. He is at Ashgrove, Mo.

Mrs. Burrows died of convulsions at West Killington, Conn., the other day, occasioned by her husband's father taking down his gun and threatening to shoot the whole family. The doctor broke was of course drunk; but, as we are told people have no right to meddle with the affairs of others, Mr. Burrows the elder will continue to get drunk. That is his own affair, though the consequences may possibly affect others.

The *National Democrat* (New York) of the 19th July says that "General Pierce has caused it to be repeatedly made known that he has appointed no man to office whom he believed to be a Free-soiler, and he boldly declares that he will remove every man from office who shows himself to be of that faction." So that matter is now settled, isn't it?

Captain Rowland A. Luther, 2d artillery, died in Lancaster county, Pa., on the 9th inst., of wounds received at the battle of Palo Alto.

The expenses of the city of New York are pretty heavy. The comptroller has presented his annual budget to the Board of Supervisors, and it appears that the taxes for next year will be nearly five millions of dollars. Of this sum, says the *Post*, \$385,000 is devoted to the repairing and cleaning of the streets, which are never clean.

COLORADO STATUES.—Mr. Bryant, editor of the *Evening Post*, gives an account of the new experiment by an artist of Italy in coloring a statue.

"The ancients, you know, colored or painted their statues, and this is supposed to have been done by persons who made it their particular professions. Gibson has a statue of Venus, a very pleasing figure, the hair of which has been colored of a very light warm brown, binding it with a fillet of the most delicate blue, stained the eyes with a dim azure, with a tint of a crimson vein or two at the corners, laid the faintest possible bloom on the cheeks, touched the lips slightly with scarlet, and suffused the skin, over the whole form, with a carnation just perceptible, through which the blue stains of the marble appear like wandering veins. The drapery of the figure is left in the original color of the marble, except the border, along which runs a double stripe of pale blue, with another of pale crimson next to the edge. The effect is agreeable far beyond what I should have expected. The marble is deprived of all its appearance of hardness, and the statue has the look of a human figure seen through soft mist; the outlines seem to blend with the atmosphere."

FROM THE BRAZILS.—By the arrival of the barque *St. Marys*, at Philadelphia, from Pernambuco, we have received accounts from that place to the 18th of June. The health of Pernambuco has improved, and produce was coming in more freely, owing to the favorable change in the weather.

The whale-ship *Charles Mallory*, of Mystic, bound home from the Pacific with a full cargo of oil, went ashore and bilged previous to the 9th inst., about ten miles south of Cape St. Augustine. The passengers and crew were saved. The ship will prove a total loss, but the cargo will be saved (some of it slightly damaged), should the weather continue favorable for three or four days before the spring tides set in.

The British barque *Condor*, from Australia for London, with a cargo of wool and twenty-five thousand ounces of gold, was destroyed by fire in latitude 4 S., date not given. Her passengers and crew, one hundred and twenty-five in number, were saved by the French barque *Charles* at Pauline. The gold was also saved and placed in charge of a British consul.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser*, 19th.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—In our local column will be found the particulars of the arrest by the police of this city of four men for passing counterfeit "fives" on the Casco Bank, Portland, Me. We learn from the Lowell *Courier* that a man giving his name as Sherman Nichols was arrested in Lowell yesterday for passing counterfeit bills of the same denomination on the said bank. He had in his possession bills of the same stamp to the amount of \$210. He had also one counterfeit five dollar bill on the Southbridge Bank, and one \$3 on the Wells River (Bethel, Vt.) Bank.

In New York on Saturday two men and a woman were arrested for passing the same counterfeit bills on the Casco Bank. From these simultaneous arrests it appears that a large amount of the Casco Bank counterfeit is in circulation. It is executed quite perfectly, and is every way a handsome bill. It is supposed that the men arrested at Cambridge are the principal distributors of the counterfeit. [Boston Journal.]

GREENS.—An old maid gave as a toast at Springfield, on the Fourth:

"Spurce old bachelors—The ever-green of society."

The editor of the *Post* of that city was cruelly called upon to respond. He blushed as red as a strawberry at the sea of upturned female faces before him. Let him get married if he don't like to be persecuted. It is easy enough to avoid ever-green.—*Boston Bee*.

SALT LAKE MAIL.—The Salt Lake mail arrived here on Saturday evening last, under charge of Mr. Allison, twenty-five days out from the valley. From all we can gather, the number of animals going across far exceeds that of any other year, and as there was an abundance of snow on the plains and on the mountains the past winter, we are not the least apprehensive there will be a scarcity of grass or water. There has been no sickness yet on the route, and a fine promise of a prosperous and successful trip to all on the road. [Independence Messenger, 2d.]

EARTHQUAKES.—Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in Portland on Sunday morning between five and six o'clock. Many citizens were aroused from their beds by the shaking and rumbling developments. The barque *Maiden*, en route to Salem, reports having experienced the shock of an earthquake at sea on the 29th ultimo.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The printing office of the *Southern Republic*, at Camden, Alabama, was struck by lightning on the 8th instant. The lightning struck the printing press at the hour when they are usually at work, but did no damage.

BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

The United States Judgeship.—An acceptable appointment.—The European News.—Col. Hughes' Fall Business.

BALTIMORE, July 20, 1853.

The appointment of the Hon. William Fell Giles to the vacant judgeship of the United States district court of Maryland is the only real popular appointment yet made by President Pierce in this State, and it is believed that nothing but the disavowing of his former advisers could have effected this appointment.

The news by the Europa, being of a more pacific character, has checked the excitement in the northern markets, though many of our shrewdest merchants consider war inevitable. The religious fanaticism of the Turks has been fully aroused, and it is thought that they will not wait for Russia to strike the first blow. The further telegraphic intelligence I send you to-day by the Europa will, however, explain the position of matters more fully and satisfactorily.

The impression is gaining ground that Colonel George W. Hughes will be the Democratic candidate for Governor, despite the wrangling over the city delegates by the friends of Southern Key and Walter Mitchell. This very wrangling has operated in favor of Hughes, causing the Democracy of the counties to unite in opposing both, and thus put down the corruptions practised by political aspirants in Baltimore.

The continued warm weather causes a general movement towards the springs and watering places by our citizens, or at least such of them as are blessed with sufficient means to permit such an escape.

Our merchants are making extensive arrangements for an early fall business, and one of a more extensive character than Baltimore has ever known before. This results from the full completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will now be felt for the first time, and the result cannot be doubted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Additional by the Europa.

HALIFAX, July 20.—The steamer Europa brings the following additional items of intelligence:

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.
There are plenty of rumors in regard to the aspect and probable solution of the Eastern question, but nothing that can be relied upon as authentic. St. Petersburg letters of June 29 say that the excitement and rumors were unaltered, and the impression prevailed that peace would be maintained.

The passage of the Pruth by the Russians on the 2d of July, and the occupation of Jassy is confirmed by later and authentic advices. General Luderis is to occupy Wallachia, and General Danubius, Moldavia. The Russian reserve at Moscow was about to march to Bessarabia.

Among the Russian troops on the frontier are Calmuck Tartars and other tribes of the interior of Asia, indicating that the Emperor has been for a long time preparing for this contest.

Advices from Constantinople are to June 23. It was rumored that Mozoroff will be sent by Russia to Constantinople to reopen negotiations. The masses in Turkey are anxious for war, and warlike preparations are incessant under the direction of French and English officers. Selim Pacha has gone on a mission to Schamyl, the Circassian chief, to secure his alliance.

Commodore Stringham, of the United States frigate *Cumberland*, had an interview with the Sultan, and assured him that the Sultan met with the sympathy of the American people.

It was rumored that if France and England did not regard the occupation of the principalities by Russia as an act of war, Turkey would not forcibly oppose their occupation, and negotiations would be resumed.

Provisions at Constantinople were enormously dear. The paper currency was daily sinking. Trade stagnant. The silk crop was almost a failure. Opium abundant.

GREECE.

There was prospect of trouble in regard to the Island of Candia.

Murder in the State Prison.

Boston, July 19.—In the State prison at Charleston, this morning, a convict named James Wilson attacked a fellow-convict named William Adams, and with a case-knife, evidently sharpened for the purpose, severed his jugular vein, causing instant death. Not a word passed between them, and no provocation was given by the murdered man. Wilson's sentence of four years' imprisonment expired this morning, and he was about being discharged when he committed the murder.

Fatal Accident.—A small boat, when leaving the ferry-ship at Camden this evening, with three gentlemen and five ladies, bound on a pleasure excursion to Cooper's Creek, was run into and swamped by the steamer *William Penn*. Three ladies, named Mary Gavanni, of Philadelphia, and Mary McLaughlin and Margaret Price, of Camden, were drowned, and others saved.

Opening of the Railroad between Montreal and Portland.

PORTLAND, July 18.—The first train from Montreal arrived here this evening at a quarter past seven o'clock, and was welcomed by a salute of thirty guns and the ringing of bells. The Mayor welcomed those on the train in a brief speech, and was responded to by the Hon. Mr. Penneyer. The band played "God save the Queen," "Hail Columbia," &c. The immense crowd which filled and surrounded the depot rent the air with loud cheers for the consummation of this great work.

Markets.
NEW YORK, July 20.—The Europa's news has depressed breadstuffs. Sales of 4,500 barrels of flour at \$5 06 a \$5 25 for State, and \$5 12 a \$5 25 for western. Southern buoyant at \$5 44 a \$5 62½. Wheat unsettled. Sales of 12,000 bushels white at 130 cents. Corn better—sales of 35,000 bushels at 70 cents for mixed, and 72 cents for yellow.

BALTIMORE, July 20